UNITED
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S/24680
19 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 15 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of fresh Iranian violations of the cease-fire provisions during the period 12 September to 12 October 1992.

1. At 1900 hours on 12 September 1992, seven individuals from the Iranian side were observed using pickaxes and shovels to dig a position at coordinates 579437 in front of the Mansur control post inside the area of separation.

2. At 0830 hours on 13 September 1992, seven individuals from the Iranian side were observed using pickaxes and shovels to dig a position at coordinates 579437 in front of the Mansur control post inside the area of separation.

3. On 13 September 1992, two Iranian boats - each carrying four individuals in civilian clothes bearing Kalashnikov assault rifles - intercepted the fishermen listed below, who were seeking a catch in the Khawr Abd Allah area. The Iranians lowered the Iraqi flags on the fishermen's vessels, blindfolded them and took them away to an unknown destination.

(a) Tariq Harun Yusuf
(b) Sadiq Harun Yusuf
(c) Salman Darar Salman
(d) Fadil Adnan Darar
(e) Abd al-Rahman Darar Salman
(f) Shakir Mahmud Mansur
(g) Abd al-Zahra Ghafil Hamid
(h) Arif Muhammad Haddad
(i) Muhsin Salim Tahir
(j) Mahmud Salim Haddad
(k) Hasan Salim Tahir
(l) Abd al-Ghani Hamid Assaf

4. At 1145 hours on 14 September 1992, a khaki-coloured helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear and flying over coordinates 518529 and 514501 in front of the Fakkah control post. It flew in front of Iraqi units before returning to the Iranian rear.

5. At 1100 hours on 14 September 1992, the Iranian side raised a new Iranian flag at the Iranian post at coordinates 562439 (Majnun South).

6. At 1230 hours on 16 September 1992, the Iranian side established a new post at coordinates 561411 (Majnun South). The group consisted of 10 individuals, all civilians carrying light weapons, who raised an Iranian flag at the post. At 1900 hours on the same day, they withdrew to the Iranian rear.

7. At 1600 hours on 20 September 1992, an Iranian flag was observed at coordinates 517506 in front of the Fakkah control post inside the area of separation.

8. At 0745 hours on 21 September 1992, seven soldiers from the Iranian side were observed building a rest shelter near the Iranian Ali post at coordinates 055938 inside the area of separation.

9. At 1800 hours on 21 September 1992, a new Iranian monitoring post was observed at coordinates 514501 in front of the Fakkah control post inside the area of separation.

10. At 1130 hours on 25 September 1992, 12 individuals from the Iranian side were observed building a guard post at coordinates 434045 near the Khosravi control post inside the area of separation.

11. At 0915 hours on 26 September 1992, a group of 15 Iranian military personnel was observed digging communications trenches and five positions to the right of the Khosravi control post, as well as three positions to the left of the control post, at coordinates 443045 inside the area of separation. At 1205 hours, the group withdrew to the Iranian rear.

12. At 1335 hours on 26 September 1992, a group of six military personnel was observed digging a slit trench to the right of the Iranian Karbulah control post at coordinates 417111 inside the area of separation. At 1350 hours, the group withdrew to the Iranian rear.

13. At 0900 hours on 28 September 1992, the Iranian side for the first time installed a Racal unit at coordinates 517506 in front of the Fakkah control post inside the area of separation.

14. At 0045 hours on 29 September 1992, a number of individuals approached Iraqi units at coordinates 403126 from their forward positions and fired an RPG-7 rocket at the Iraqi units.

15. At 1145 hours on 29 September 1992, a group of 10 Iranian military personnel was observed digging and strengthening five positions at coordinates 446648 inside the area of separation.

16. At 0735 hours on 30 September 1992, three individuals from the Iranian side were observed using pickaxes and shovels to fortify the Iranian post at coordinates 033937 inside the area of separation.

17. At 0900 hours on 30 September 1992, 10 individuals from the Iranian side were observed using bricks and cement to build a border control post at coordinates 980621 opposite the Sihah control post inside the area of separation.

18. At 0635 hours on 1 October 1992, three individuals from the Iranian side were observed fortifying the Iranian post at coordinates 033937 inside the area of separation.

19. At 0845 hours on 1 October 1992, four individuals from the Iranian side were observed digging a position at coordinates 514501 in front of the Fakkah control post inside the area of separation.

20. At 1330 hours on 2 October 1992, the Iranian side installed a wireless antenna at coordinates 895056 inside the area of separation.

21. At 1300 hours on 4 October 1992, the Iranian side occupied a new observation post at coordinates 899048 to the left of the Jalat control post inside the area of separation.

22. At 0945 hours on 8 October 1992, a helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear and flying over the Naft-e-Shah area at coordinates 451645 opposite the Faruq control post before returning to the Iranian rear.

23. At 0830 hours on 9 October 1992, an Iranian bulldozer was observed raising a 300-metre-long earth berm between coordinates 517506 and 512512 in front of the Fakkah control post inside the area of separation.

24. At 1650 hours on 10 October 1992, the Iranian side opened fire from a single-phase machine-gun in the direction of Iraqi territory at coordinates 008641. The shots fell at the Arafat control post at coordinates 977657. At 1700 hours on the same day, the Iranian side again fired five volleys at intervals from the PKS machine-gun installed at the Iranian Sariyah post at coordinates 013944. The shots also fell in front of the Arafat control post.

25. At 0650 hours on 12 October 1992, five individuals from the Iranian side were seen opening a new observation post to the right of the Iranian post at coordinates 033937 in front of the Tayyib control post inside the area of separation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/47/557
S/24681
19 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 69
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 19 October 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from His Excellency Mr. Milan Panic, Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 69, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 19 October 1992 from the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General

Winter is rapidly approaching and there is good reason to be concerned about maintaining an adequate flow of relief supplies to Sarajevo. In winter, the Sarajevo airport is frequently closed by fog, and secondary roads in Bosnia are often impassable. Fully conscious of this, my Government wishes to renew and refine its previous offer of assisting in the delivery of humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo and other points in Bosnia.

Yugoslavia is prepared to offer the full and free use of the facilities of Belgrade International Airport to the United Nations for the delivery of humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo. Moreover, we are prepared to offer an alternative airfield and its logistical facilities at Batajnica military airfield near Belgrade.

Specifically, we are prepared to have UNPROFOR technical, security and logistical support teams stationed and housed at Belgrade International Airport and at the Batajnica military airfield to ensure round-the-clock relief supply operations. We are also prepared to help offset the costs to the United Nations and relief organizations by in-kind contributions to their support while they are in Belgrade.

In addition, we are prepared to provide logistical support for ground transportation from Belgrade to Sarajevo and other points in Bosnia. We will provide 100 heavy trucks with drivers for this purpose and the labour for unloading and warehousing the supplies at the airports in Belgrade and for loading the trucks for onward surface shipment to Bosnia.

Further, we will provide security for the truck convoys within Yugoslavia. We will also use our good offices to seek to obtain assurances from the Bosnia Serbian authorities for security for the truck convoys as they pass through those areas controlled by the Bosnian Serbs.

In order to guard against diversion of the relief supplies, or allegations of such diversion, we would ask the United Nations and the participating international relief organizations to devise means of controlling the shipments en route and at every transfer point. We, of course, will cooperate in this in any way the United Nations desires. The important thing is to devise some system for avoiding diversion or the suspicion of diversion.

On 16 October, I informed Acting United States Secretary of State Eagleburger of my intention to discuss this proposal in Geneva. On 16 and 17 October, I did discuss the proposal in Geneva with Cyrus Vance, Lord Owen, Mrs. Sadako Ogata and Mr. Cornelio Somma'uga. They all greeted the proposal

favourably, and I, therefore, announced it publicly. Please consider it a formal offer of my Government, which we are prepared to implement rapidly as soon as it is accepted by the United Nations.

Despite the hardships imposed upon them by the economic sanctions of the United Nations, the people of Yugoslavia wish to cooperate in delivering humanitarian supplies to those who are suffering even greater hardship. We sincerely hope that this demonstration of humanitarian cooperation by the people of Yugoslavia will promote the cause of peace in the Balkans, which you are working so actively to achieve.

(Signed) Milan PANIC

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S/24682
19 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 19 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to bring to your attention the text in French and in English of a declaration on the former Yugoslavia adopted by the European Community and its member States on the occasion of the European Summit held at Birmingham on 16 October 1992.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of
Belgium to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Bernard P. H. P. MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of
France to the United Nations

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of
the United Kingdom to the
United Nations

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Declaration on the former Yugoslavia

The European Council agreed that immediate and decisive action was needed in the face of the impending major human tragedy in the former Yugoslavia as winter approached. It underlined the importance of providing winter shelter and zones of safety for refugees, and of ensuring the delivery of relief supplies, as highlighted in the Commission's action plan. It decided that:

- The Community will speed up EC assistance, for which 213 million ECU is ready for immediate disbursement, including on 120,000 tons of foodstuffs, and on medicines, shelter and 40 trucks;

- Member States will immediately provide further staff and resources, practical and financial, to strengthen UNHCR's capacity;

- The Community and its member States will immediately establish a task force to support the efforts of UNHCR to deliver humanitarian aid to the former Yugoslav republics;

- In order to increase the effectiveness of such humanitarian assistance, the European Council called on UNHCR to set up:

  - Next week, a meeting of technical experts on emergency aid to ensure the practical provision of immediate assistance;

  - Next month, a stock-taking conference, to assess the effectiveness of the operation, and recommend further measures.

Each member of the European Council will appoint a personal representative to supervise this work.

The European Council called on other international donors to make a commensurate effort to support the UNHCR appeal and to speed up the delivery of assistance under existing pledges.

The European Council condemned the continuing widespread violence and cruelty and the savage breaches of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia which have caused this human suffering and are now the main constraint on the delivery of essential aid. It noted the unacceptable fact that commitments made at the London Conference had not been put into effect. The European Council expressed its full support for the unremitting efforts of Lord Owen and Mr. Vance to bring about an end to hostilities and a peaceful settlement and to secure the implementation of the agreements already reached.

The European Council strongly endorsed the recent United Nations Security Council resolutions on the Prevlaka peninsula, war crimes and a no-fly zone. It underlined the importance of the rapid deployment of forces now under way under UNPROFOR, to which a number of Member States were contributing, for humanitarian convoy protection and the escort of detainees from camps. It reaffirmed that sanctions measures and the arms embargo should be maintained.

The European Council discussed the dangerous situation in Kosovo and urged all parties concerned to exercise restraint and negotiate constructively in the current discussions. It endorsed the work of the International Conference and the long-term CSCE mission of Ambassador Boegh.

In the light of the deteriorating economic situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the European Council stressed the need for appropriate measures to prevent this Republic from bearing the unintended consequences of United Nations sanctions.

The European Council noted the recent undertaking by the Bosnian Serbs to remove their military aircraft into Serbia and agreed that in case of violations of United Nations Security Council resolution 781 (1992) the Security Council should be asked to consider urgently the further measures necessary to enforce the ban on military flights.

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S/24683
19 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

After consultations held on 19 October 1992, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:

The members of the Security Council heard on 19 October an oral report of the members of the ad hoc Commission of the Council which was dispatched to Angola from 11 to 14 October 1992.

They expressed gratitude to the members of this Commission and welcomed its contribution to reducing the tension in Angola and to finding a solution to the difficulties that arose after the elections of 29 and 30 September 1992.

The members of the Security Council once again called upon the parties to abide by all the commitments entered into within the framework of the peace agreements and to refrain from any action that could increase the tension.

The members of the Security Council noted with satisfaction that in her public announcement of 17 October 1992 the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola certified that, with all deficiencies taken into account, the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992 can be considered to have been generally free and fair.

They also noted with satisfaction that the leaders of the two parties to the peace agreements agreed to start a dialogue with a view to the completion of the presidential elections.

The members of the Security Council look forward to the recommendations of the Secretary-General on the contribution of the United Nations to ensuring the completion of the presidential elections. They are ready to act without delay on the basis of these recommendations.

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UNITED
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S/24683*
20 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

After consultations held on 19 October 1992, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:

The members of the Security Council heard on 19 October an oral report of the members of the ad hoc Commission of the Council which was dispatched to Angola from 11 to 14 October 1992.

They expressed gratitude to the members of this Commission and welcomed its contribution to reducing the tension in Angola and to finding a solution to the difficulties that arose after the elections of 29 and 30 September 1992.

The members of the Security Council once again called upon the parties to abide scrupulously by all the commitments entered into within the framework of the peace agreements, in particular with regard to the demobilization of their troops and formation of the United Armed Forces, and to refrain from any action that could increase the tension.

The members of the Security Council noted with satisfaction that in her public announcement of 17 October 1992 the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola certified that, with all deficiencies taken into account, the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992 can be considered to have been generally free and fair.

They also noted with satisfaction that the leaders of the two parties to the peace agreements agreed to start a dialogue with a view to the completion of the presidential elections.

The members of the Security Council look forward to the recommendations of the Secretary-General on the contribution of the United Nations to ensuring the completion of the presidential elections. They are ready to act without delay on the basis of these recommendations.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

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19 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a communication dated 16 October 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan stating that Mr. Shunji Maruyama has been appointed deputy representative of Japan on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, the above communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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19 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Sarejevo is still without water, electricity and heating fuel. Despite repeated claims to the contrary, the aggressor's forces continue to use electricity and water services as weapons of war against the innocent civilian population of the city.

The heroic efforts of responsible parties on the ground, including United Nations officials, to repair power lines and resume water supplies to Sarajevo are consistently undermined by calculated attacks by the aggressor. No sooner do work crews make necessary repairs on damaged water and electric installations, as they did this past weekend, when attacks resume - sometimes within hours of repair - and again interrupt the flow of these essential services, as also occurred over the weekend.

This is part of a cat-and-mouse game played by Belgrade's proxies in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Karadzic, Plavsic and Koljevic consent to formal agreements, feigning commitment to diplomacy and the peaceful resolution of conflict, only in order to appear reasonable and cooperative in the eyes of the international community. Yet in fact they permit forces under their control to violate previous agreements as soon as the news of resumption of vital services to Sarajevo reaches media centres and the Geneva session of the London Conference.

This does nothing to alleviate the suffering of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Instead, it makes a sad mockery of the peace process.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent
Representative

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20 October 1992
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LETTER DATED 19 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi airspace for purposes of surveillance and provocation during the period 7 to 15 October 1992. During that same period, United States aircraft also dropped fire-balls on various regions in Ninawa governorate in northern Iraq, as follows:

7-8 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 37 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 720 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 7,000 metres, centred over Irbil, Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho, Ayn Zalah and Tall Afar. At 1347 hours on 7 October 1992, a two-aircraft formation dropped fire-balls in the air near the Mosul Dam. At 1550 hours on 8 October 1992, two United States aircraft dropped a number of heat flares on the region of Bartalah, east of Mosul.

(b) Southern region: 45 sorties flown by F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft at speeds of 600 to 720 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Basra, Amarah, Qurnah, Ush.bayjah, Samawah and Busayyah.

9-10 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 26 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 800 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 2,500 to 6,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah and Dukan.

(b) Northern region: 44 sorties flown by F-15, F-16 and other aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,500 metres, centred over Basra, Amarah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Saman, south Diwaniyah and Busayyah.

10-11 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 25 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 2,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah. At 1305 hours and 1930 hours on 10 October 1992, United States aircraft dropped heat flares on the eastern shore of the Saddam Dam Lake and on Firnas airfield in Mosul successively.

(b) Southern region: 56 sorties flown by F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft at speeds of 600 to 720 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Basra, Amarah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Khidr and Busayyah.

11-12 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 15 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,500 to 6,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho and Amadiyah. At 1500 hours on 11 October 1992, two United States aircraft dropped 27 heat flares on the eastern shore of the Saddam Dam Lake in Ninawa governorate.

(b) Southern region: 86 sorties flown by F-4, F-15 and F-16 aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Qurnah, Salman and Busayyah.

12-13 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 14 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,500 to 6,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah and Tall Afar.

(b) Southern region: 49 sorties flown by F-4, F-15 and F-16 aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qal'at Salih, Artawi and Busayyah.

13-14 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 22 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 7,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 47 sorties flown by F-15 and other aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 20,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Salman, south Diwaniyah and Busayyah.

14-15 October 1992

(a) Northern region: 20 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 800 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 6,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Zakho. At 0815 hours on 14 October 1992, a United States aircraft dropped eight heat flares on the region of Salamiyah in Ninawa governorate. At 0855 hours on 14 October 1992, a two-aircraft formation dropped fire-balls on the Saddam Dam in Ninawa governorate.

(b) Southern region: 39 sorties flown by F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Basra, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Artawi, Chalabiyah and Busayyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

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S/24687
20 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 19 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BOTSWANA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Botswana to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit for circulation the text of the statement by His Excellency Sir Ketumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana, at the signing of the Mozambique Peace Accord on 4 October 1992 in Rome.

The Permanent Representative of Botswana would be grateful if the statement could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Statement by His Excellency Sir Ketumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana, at the signing of the Mozambique Peace Accord, Rome, 4 October 1992

The signing of this Peace Accord marks an important milestone not only for the people of Mozambique, but also for the people of southern Africa. It brings with it an opportunity for the people of Mozambique to taste the fruits of their independence and to direct their energies to national reconstruction and economic development. We feel honoured and privileged to bear witness to this historic occasion.

As we leave Rome to our respective destinations, we are fully conscious that the appendage of a signature alone does not and cannot bring about peace. Peace can only come about if there is mutual goodwill to sustain it. I would like to take this opportunity, therefore to underscore the gravity of this undertaking, which we have witnessed today. It is a commitment to peace, a responsibility to save lives in our region and a promise to work together as brothers and sisters in Mozambique. Let no man or woman look back to the past, let us look forward to work for national reconciliation and reconstruction in Mozambique. If there is any reason to look back, let it be for the sake of drawing lessons, to learn from past experience never to commit the same mistakes again. I urge the people of Mozambique to forge ahead with that which is good for their country and its people.

As the people of Mozambique turn a new leaf in their history, it is the responsibility of the international community to come to their help. The primary responsibility of the international community is the promotion of peace and security. We all have a community of interest to ensure that peace and development are achieved in Mozambique. All should make a contribution in this effort.

In conclusion, I would like to commend all those who have made it possible for peace in Mozambique to come about. I wish to congratulate the people of Mozambique on the successful conclusion of their two years of peace negotiations. The political will on both sides to negotiate has been the key in the whole process. I also wish to commend the Government and the people of Italy who have offered their country and its facilities for the negotiation process. I thank the mediators for the role they played in facilitating the countless meetings between the chief negotiators in the peace process. There are also countless heroes and heroines who will forever remain nameless and faceless who have contributed in their different ways in the whole process. I thank them just as well. Above all, I wish to assure the people of Mozambique that we are all with them; we shall do everything possible to help them in their effort to promote peace and development in their country.

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S/24688
19 October 1992
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ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 19 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the situation in El Salvador on which I last briefed the Security Council, at informal consultations, on 10 September 1992.

Since that date, important progress has been achieved in implementing the Peace Agreements but there have also been further delays in the agreed schedule.

The most important progress has been on the problem of land to which I referred in my statement on 10 September and on which the Secretariat has worked intensively. After receiving technical advice from FAO, IMF and the World Bank, I sent Under-Secretary-General Marrack Goulding to San Salvador on 28 September to help my Special Representative search with both parties for solutions which might bring them closer together. As a result of the visit a number of issues were clarified and progress was made.

The work begun in San Salvador was continued in New York, in close consultation with experts inside and outside the United Nations system. As a result, on 13 October, I presented to President Cristiani and to the General Command of FMLN a proposal which, in my judgement, was an equitable compromise between their positions. It set out terms and conditions for the transfer of land to former combatants of both sides and for the formalization of the land-tenure system, or if necessary the relocation on new land, of persons who during the hostilities had moved onto land in the conflict zones.

I am happy to be able to report to the Security Council that I received letters from both parties dated 15 and 16 October confirming that they accepted my proposal and were committed to working with each other to implement it as soon as possible. Intensive efforts by the Government and full cooperation from FMLN will be required if we are to achieve a prompt and speedy transfer of large areas of land, especially to the former combatants of FMLN as provided for in the Agreement.

It is now necessary to resolve as soon as possible the problem posed by the further delays that have occurred in the schedule of implementation of the Peace Agreements. In this connection, it will be recalled that according to the original schedule, which forms an integral part of the Agreements, the transfer of land was to be completed by the end of July 1992. Another important element of the Agreements was the establishment of the new National Civil Police, whose first units were to be deployed no later than 28 October 1992. Both these essential commitments by the Government were thus to have been completed before completion of the demobilization of FMLN which is scheduled for 31 October. The purpose of the changes made to the schedule on 17 June and 19 August was therefore to adjust the phasing of the demobilization of FMLN combatants to take account of the delays in the implementation of the land transfer programme and the police project, always with the intention of retaining 31 October as the date by which demobilization of FMLN was to be completed.

As of now 40 per cent of FMLN combatants have returned to civilian life. One third of the 60 per cent who still have their weapons were due to leave the assembly areas on 30 September and a further one third on 15 October; the final one third were to be demobilized on 31 October. On 30 September members of the FMLN General Command informed Mr. Goulding that they had decided to suspend the demobilization of their forces until new dates had been set for the start of the transfer of land and for the implementation of other aspects of the Agreements which had fallen behind schedule. Mr. Goulding urged them to reconsider this decision but without success.

This development is cause for great concern. So, too, are continuing suspicions that significant quantities of arms held by FMLN were not included in the inventories presented to ONUSAL at the beginning of the cease-fire. In face of these difficulties, I have concentrated on resolving the problem of land, believing that it constituted the most serious obstacle to timely implementation of the Peace Agreements and that its solution would open the way to rapid progress.

Now that this problem is on the way to being resolved, a concerted effort is necessary to get the process back on track. For essentially practical reasons, related to the complicated process of demobilization in 15 different locations, I do not believe that it will be possible to complete the dismantling of the military structures of FMLN by 31 October 1992, as provided for in the Peace Agreements.

Accordingly, within the next few days I shall present to the parties a proposal for overcoming this difficulty and, if necessary, undertaking a third revision of the agreed timetable. In that case I would emphasize that this revision must be the final one, and that both parties must fully commit themselves to abiding by the new schedule. I shall remind the parties that I am required, before the end of October, to submit recommendations to the Security Council on the future strength and mandate of ONUSAL after its current mandate comes to an end on 31 October 1992. I shall further draw their attention to the fact that United Nations peace-keeping services are

currently in great demand and to the consequent need to avoid any undue extension of the planned schedule for ONUSAL. At the same time, I shall assure them that I shall recommend that ONUSAL remain in place, albeit at reduced strength, until it has discharged all the responsibilities assigned to it under the Peace Agreements.

I should be grateful if you would bring the matters in this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council. Meanwhile, I am having it circulated as a document of the Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24689
20 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated 18 October 1992, from the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, H.E. Mr. Alija Izetbegović.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

92-51317 3545h (E) 201092

201092

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Annex

Letter dated 18 October 1992 from the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

The aggressor is continuing with heavy attacks on the towns of Gradačac, Brčko, Maglaj and Jajce. Further actions by the aggressor are leading to the genocide of the civil population in these towns and to an enormous ecological catastrophe, since every object is being shelled. Such an ecological catastrophe (chlorine and cyanide objects and plants) could create a catastrophe on a larger scale and a loss of lives also outside the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

The Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina proposes an immediate cease-fire in the vicinity of these four towns. The UNPROFOR military observers should be dispatched there as soon as possible to monitor the cease-fire.

Please support this action and its immediate practical implementation.

Please act immediately.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIĆ

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/561
S/24690
20 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 69
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 20 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the letter addressed to you by Mr. Nicolae Tau, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova, dated 20 October 1992 (see annex I), concerning the public declaration of 8 October 1992, made on the Ostankino TV Channel by Mr. Boris Yeltsin, the President of the Russian Federation, and the text of the Declaration of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova, dated 16 October 1992 (see annex II).

I should be extremely grateful if necessary arrangements would be made to circulate as urgently as possible the text of the present letter and its annexes as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 69, and of the Security Council.

I should like also to recall the letter addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of my country, dated 2 October 1992 (A/47/497-S/24612), and kindly ask you to take, as soon as possible, the appropriate measures in connection with the requests contained in this letter.

(Signed) Tudor PANTIRU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Moldova

ANNEX I

Letter dated 20 October 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to express the sentiments of my high appreciation and gratitude to the extraordinary effort that the United Nations undertakes under your conduct to bring peace and understanding among countries and nations.

In this respect, I should like to focus your attention upon new elements of tension, which have a strong impact on the socio-political situation of the Republic of Moldova. I should like to stress one of these elements, which is the public declaration of 8 October 1992 made on the Ostankino TV channel by Boris Yeltsin, the President of the Russian Federation. The declaration affirms, textually, that "we (Russia) have achieved our goal in Transnistria. Now we provide help, a direct help to Transnistria. At the same time, we insist that the President of Moldova convince the Parliament to grant Transnistria such political statehood that will provide for the exercising of the right to self-determination by this region. At present, we involve in this issue the international organizations, the participation of which would contribute to its solution. Meanwhile, the Parliament (of Moldova) examines three drafts the pivot of which constitutes the idea of creation of a self-governing country. This certainly, cannot be sufficient to us ...".

Thus, the Russian President acknowledges publicly the complex assistance rendered by the Russian Federation to the self-proclaimed Nistru republic, including the request, in conformity to which the President of the Republic of Moldova shall pressure the Parliament to grant "political statehood" to Transnistria.

The last political attitude of the Russian President is in a flagrant contradiction with the recognized regulations of international law and official commitment to the observance of the integrity of the Republic of Moldova made previously by the Russian Federation. Such inconsistency and cardinal reorientation of Russian foreign policy constitute a threat of destabilization and disintegration not only to the Republic of Moldova but to the other States from other geographical zones as well. We witness the attempts of a State, a member of the Security Council, to avoid the imperative principles of international law and to intervene in a disguised way in the internal affairs of other States, availing itself of the pretext of defending the rights of ethnic Russians. The authorities of the Republic of Moldova are deeply concerned about this fact, which should undoubtedly be an issue of primary importance to the world community.

Provided these conditions, Mr. Secretary-General, I confirm the request contained in my letter of 2 October of this year (A/47/497-S/24612) regarding the sending in the Republic of Moldova of a mission of United Nations

observers, in view of the monitoring of the process of Moldo-Russian negotiations concerning the Transnistrian issue, which includes the withdrawal of the 14-th Army.

(Signed) Nicolae ŢÂU
Minister for Foreign Affairs

ANNEX II

Statement by the Presidium of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova

(16 October 1992)

The Presidium of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova,

Deeply concerned at the continuing tensions in the regions situated on the left bank of the Dniester, which belong to the Republic of Moldova, following the policy of secession, force and diktat promoted by the leaders from Tiraspol, which has resulted in the stalling of the dialogue concerning a political resolution of the conflict and prevented implementation of the provisions of the Moldovo-Russian convention of 21 July 1992 concerning the principles of the peaceful settlement of the armed conflict in the Dniester region of the Republic of Moldova,

Duly considering that all Member countries of the United Nations, including the Russian Federation, will adopt an objective position regarding this conflict in accordance with the norms and principles of international law set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the commitments assumed within the context of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and that, for those reasons, they will refrain from acting by direct or indirect means against the territorial integrity, political independence or unity of the Republic of Moldova (Concluding Document of the Vienna Meeting, 1986, of CSCE, principle 5),

Expressing the hope that the responsibilities assumed by the Russian Federation both within the context of the quadripartite mechanisms and under the Moldovo-Russian Convention of 21 July 1992, will be honoured,

Taking note of the statement by the President of the Russian Federation, Boris Yeltsin, which was broadcast on 8 October 1992, by the Ostankino TV Channel,

Is compelled to state the following:

1. Given the public acknowledgement of the complex assistance granted by the Russian Federation to the self-proclaimed Dniester Republic and, in particular, by the request addressed to the President of the Republic of Moldova that he bring pressure to bear upon the Parliament of our country in order to grant "political status" to Transnistria, President Boris Yeltsin confirmed, beyond any doubt, the gross and flagrant violation by the Russian Federation of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States established in the Charter of the United Nations (Article 2, para. 7), the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty (paras. 1 and 2), the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and

Interference in the Internal Affairs of States of the United Nations (para. 2) and in the Final Act of Helsinki (section 1, principle VI).

By granting substantial amounts of funds to support the self-proclaimed Dniester Republic at the very time when it is, itself, requesting assistance from abroad, the Russian Federation is contributing to the use of these funds, directly or by the transfer of other funds, for the purpose of financing activities concerning the creation of the army, customs officer force, customs services and other unconstitutional structures of Transnistria.

By considering the exercise of diktat on the supreme legislative body of another country as "normal", the President of the Russian Federation, by contrast, does nothing to convince his own supreme legislative body of the need to adopt, concerning the Republic of Moldova, decisions consistent with the rules of international law.

2. By asking the President of another State to form a republic having the right to self-determination within the national territory of that very State, and by knowingly ignoring the ethnic realities that exist, the Russian Federation is, in effect, seeking to divide the territory of the State, which is contrary to international law (Charter of the United Nations (Article 2, para. 7), the Final Act of Helsinki (section 1, principles I, III, IV and VI), Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty (paras. 1 and 2) and Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States of the United Nations (section II (e), (f), (i) and following)). Such demands flagrantly contradict the undertaking assumed by the Russian Federation concerning respect for the territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova (Decree of the President of the Russian Federation concerning recognition of the independence of the Republic of Moldova, of 18 December 1991, statement made by the Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States of 20 March 1992 at Kiev, the agreement of 6 April 1992 on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation, the press release of 25 June 1992 on the quadripartite summit meeting at Istanbul and the communiqué of 21 July 1992 on the Moldovo-Russian summit meeting in Moscow.

3. The statement by President Boris Yeltsin may be termed an offensive by the Russian Federation on a number of fronts, first and foremost, on Latvia, Estonia, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova.

Furthermore, by claiming that the problem of the withdrawal of Russian armed forces is related to the issues of the Russian-speaking population living in the countries of the former empire and by deliberately ignoring the fact that certain occupying Russian military elements disregard and threaten the political independence of these States, the Russian Federation is deliberately arrogating to itself rights which flagrantly contravene the norms of public international law.

Thus, by inventing the concept of "nearby foreign country" for the former colonies which are now independent States, it is, in effect, dividing countries into two categories, the independent and those which are more or less independent, notwithstanding the commitments it assumed at both bilateral and multilateral level, and is arrogating to itself the right to interfere openly in the internal affairs of former Soviet republics which are now independent and full Members of the United Nations.

4. In assessing from every angle the position adopted by the Russian Federation during said conflict, and, above all, the statement made on 8 October 1992 by Boris Yeltsin, President of the Russian Federation, the Presidency of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova considers that it is necessary:

(a) To inform the United Nations, CSCE, the Council of Europe, the Parliament of member States of CSCE and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, that the Russian Federation:

(i) Continues, notwithstanding the commitments guaranteed by and enshrined in legal documents, to infringe the independence and sovereignty of our State and its legislation by contributing to the occupation, by the secessionist forces, of a part of the territory of the Republic of Moldova;

(ii) Is flagrantly infringing the commitments and agreements signed with the Republic of Moldova;

(iii) Is using economic and military potential, including occupying armed forces, in the territory of the Republic of Moldova to put pressure on the legitimate organs of power of the State in an effort to restrict the latter's independence and sovereignty;

(b) To request:

(i) The institution by CSCE, on the basis of the quadripartite mechanisms, of an effective international mechanism for the settlement of the conflict of the regions situated on the left bank of the Dniester;

(ii) That a United Nations observer mission be sent to these regions of the Republic of Moldova in order to supervise observance of the agreements concluded by the parties involved in the conflict and withdrawal of the 14th army of the Russian Federation from the territory of the Republic of Moldova;

(iii) That the aid which the European Community, the United States of America, Canada and Japan propose to grant to the Russian Federation be conditional upon the withdrawal of occupying Russian armed forces from the territory of the Republic of Moldova and observance of the commitments undertaken within the context of bilateral agreements and international documents.

Chisinau, 16 October 1992

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/561/Corr.1
S/24690/Corr.1
26 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 69
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 20 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Page 2, annex I, second paragraph, seventh sentence

The sentence should read

Meanwhile, the Parliament (of Moldova) examines three drafts the pivot of which consitutes the idea of creation of a self-governing county.

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/562
S/24691
20 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 87 (b)
SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 19 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I enclose a copy of the declaration on Somalia made by the Special European Council of the European Community at its meeting at Birmingham on 16 October 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its enclosure could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 87 (b), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY

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ANNEX

Declaration on Somalia made by the Special European Council of the European Community at its meeting at Birmingham on 16 October 1992

The European Council expressed its deep concern over the appalling situation in Somalia and the continuing deaths and starvation. It condemned the renewed fighting and called on the parties involved to observe an immediate cease-fire to allow the rapid distribution of aid to the people in desperate need.

It expressed its full support for the efforts of Ambassador Sahnoun on behalf of the United Nations to achieve a national reconciliation as the basis for a peaceful solution and for the Belgian contribution to the United Nations force. It welcomed the outcome of the United Nations Conference at Geneva on 12 and 13 October, and the creation of a 100-day programme to deliver aid to the worst affected areas.

The European Council notes the contribution being provided by the Community and its member States to relieve the crisis: in addition to other aid, over 100,000 tonnes of food aid is already being sent. Member States are also contributing some 100 million ECU bilaterally.

The European Council called for the rapid deployment of United Nations troops to the areas where they are needed. It asked the Presidency to consult the United Nations Secretary-General on ways to expedite these deployments.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24692
21 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KYRGYZSTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter from Mr. Medet Sh. Sherimkulov, Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, expressing deep preoccupation with the situation in the neighbouring Republic of Tajikistan and suggesting that the situation in that country be examined by the Security Council, under Your Excellency's supervision.

I would like to ask your cooperation in distributing the annexed letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Djoumakadyr A. ATABEKOV

92-51557 3547h (E) 211092

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Annex

[Original: Russian]

Letter dated 15 October 1992 from the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan addressed to the Secretary-General

The Supreme Council of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, meeting in special session, having considered the appeal of the leadership of the Republic of Tajikistan to the heads of State of CIS and the people's deputies of Kyrgyzstan, has decided to ask the United Nations to provide effective help to settle the conflict in the Republic of Tajikistan.

This has become necessary because of the sharp deterioration of the social, political and economic situation in Tajikistan, the continuation of the bloodshed, the increase in the number of victims, and the swelling of the stream of refugees. The measures taken by the leaders of the Republic of Tajikistan and the peace-making efforts of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan have not yet produced the desired results.

We ask you to give urgent consideration in the Security Council to the situation in Tajikistan, using your influence and the prestige of the United Nations in order to take personal charge of the settlement of this conflict.

(Signed) M. Sherimkulov

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24693
21 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Republic of Croatia welcomes Security Council resolution 781 (1992), in which the Council establishes a "no-fly zone" over the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and wishes to express its willingness to cooperate fully in its implementation. It is in this spirit that an agreement was reached between Croatian President Franjo Tudjman and the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) Dobrica Cosic, on 30 September 1992, which welcomes the early stationing of international observers on the airfields in their respective countries.

The Republic of Croatia is deeply concerned about the intended transfer of military aircraft, used by Serbian insurgents, from the Bosnian city of Banja Luka to airfields in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). We are concerned that this entails an arms shipment from the sovereign State of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and is, therefore, a violation of Security Council resolution 724 (1991), in which the Council imposed an arms embargo on the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and of Security Council resolution 757 (1992), in which the Council imposed sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia should be alerted to this matter.

We hope that international control over Serbian-operated aircraft in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina will prevent further air attacks on the civilian population and military targets in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. Because of the sensitivity of this matter, we strongly believe that measures imposed by the United Nations must be fulfilled and observed in every possible way, with full guarantees for their comprehensive implementation. It is to be understood that this would also mean the control of military helicopters, since they also pose a threat to humanitarian convoys and to the civilian population of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, and that these helicopters are being used for violating sanctions imposed by the Security Council in its resolutions 724 (1991) and 757 (1992).

It is our understanding that this possible transfer of aircraft from Banja Luka to Belgrade cannot limit the rights of the Republic of Croatia and other successor States regarding the property of the former Yugoslavia. These aircraft are to be considered common property to be divided among the successor States, and should also be included in the agenda of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia at Geneva.

The Republic of Croatia highly commends the efforts of the United Nations to promote peace and stability on the territory of the former Yugoslavia and emphasizes the need to implement, promptly and fully, all existing resolutions concerning this matter.

I would appreciate if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/566
S/24694
21 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 8
ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND
ORGANIZATION OF WORK

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 21 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Listing "Yugoslavia" in the Permanent Missions to the United Nations "Blue Book" (No. 271) under the name of "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" is a grave violation of Security Council resolution 777 (1992) and General Assembly resolution 47/1. It is prejudging decisions that may be taken by appropriate United Nations bodies concerning the future membership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the United Nations, and it is contrary to the spirit of Security Council document S/23878 of 5 May 1992.

Croatia would like to believe that this is just a technical administrative mistake and not another attempt by the Yugoslav Government to ignore inconsiderately the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. Anyway, this creates a dangerous precedent which is undermining the authority and legal power of the United Nations Organization.

In spite of the widely known fact that "the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply for membership in the United Nations" - as is underlined in paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 777 (1992) - the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is already listed in the "Blue Book" as a sovereign Member of the United Nations. If such an act remains unchallenged, how can one expect that the other Security Council and General Assembly resolutions should be fulfilled and respected?

The Republic of Croatia is resolutely supporting all the United Nations documents directed to promoting peace and stability in Europe and around the world. Security Council resolution 777 (1992) and General Assembly resolution 47/1 are among those resolutions which are emerging as the watershed in achieving a durable and lasting solution of the so-called

"Yugoslav crisis". Those resolutions must be implemented fully and precisely. Therefore, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot be listed, nor considered, as a State Member of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 8, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/567
S/24695
22 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 45, 91 and 92
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 20 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter dated 20 October 1992 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 45, 91 and 92, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Letter dated 20 October 1992 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the statement made by the Greek Cypriot delegate, Mr. George Kasoulides, in the Third Committee on 14 October 1992, during the discussion of agenda items 91 and 92 entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination" and "Right of peoples to self-determination", respectively.

Although this statement is a repetition of the well-known allegations of the Greek Cypriot side, to which I replied with my letter of 25 August 1992 (A/46/964-S/24490, annex), I would like to respond to them once again to set the record straight.

In his statement, Mr. Kasoulides raised the issue of "ethnic cleansing" and claimed that Cyprus was a victim of this "abhorrent and repugnant practice". One could not but agree with him if his words related to the campaign of ethnic cleansing and worse carried out by the Greek Cypriots against the Turkish Cypriot people between 1963-1974, illustrated in the following quotation:

> "Last Saturday he (Makarios) has been receiving journalists and laughing his head off for a whole minute. That day the corpses of massacred Turks were piled up at the other edge of the island ... He will arrive with his hands pure. And yet all the perfumes of Cyprus ... yes, yes, all the perfumes of Cyprus will never cleanse those hands."
>
> (Extract from the French Magazine, Le Canard Enchaîné, of 19 February 1964)

It was Turkey's timely and legitimate intervention in 1974 which put an end to the massacre of Turkish Cypriots by the Greek Cypriots and saved Cyprus from complete "ethnic cleansing".

The tiresome Greek Cypriot propaganda of "invasion and occupation" is nothing but an expression of their anger at having failed to achieve the aim of "purging" the island of its Turkish Cypriot population. This is also evident from the observations of prominent impartial personalities, a typical example of which is the following:

> "... Makarios' central interest was to block off Turkish intervention so that he and his Greek Cypriots could go on happily massacring Turkish Cypriots."
>
> (Extract from the memoirs of George W. Ball, a former United States Under-Secretary of State, entitled The Past Has Another Pattern, p. 345)

The deplorable attitude demonstrated by Mr. Kasoulides in this regard is a typical example of the Greek Cypriot side's policy of drawing false parallels between the question of Cyprus and current international issues, and exploiting human suffering for political purposes. Their exploitation of a continuing human tragedy involving "ethnic cleansing" has brought this ill-conceived policy to a new low.

The Greek Cypriot delegate's views on self-determination and sovereignty are also false and misleading. It is a legal and historical fact that when Cyprus gained its independence in 1960, sovereignty was transferred, by the British, to both communities, to be exercised by them conjointly. This was in cognizance of the fact that, historically, Cyprus was the home of two culturally and ethnically distinct peoples, the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots, each people having the right to self-determination. This fact was recognized as early as 1956 in the following statement by Mr. Allan Lennox-Boyd, the then British Colonial Secretary, in the House of Commons on 19 December 1956:

> "... any exercise of self-determination should be effected in such a manner that the Turkish Cypriot community, no less than the Greek Cypriot community, shall, in the special circumstances of Cyprus, be given freedom to decide for themselves their future status."

The bi-national Republic of Cyprus of 1960 was a product of each community exercising its right to self-determination in favour of a joint, bicommunal Republic. However, the Greek Cypriots, driven by ultra-nationalistic ambitions, deliberately destroyed this Republic by their armed attacks on the Turkish Cypriots in December 1963 and simultaneously expelled the Turkish Cypriots from the entire state apparatus. The Turkish Cypriots never accepted the illegal rule of the Greek Cypriots and each community has since ruled itself.

That neither community has the right to be sovereign over the other is a fact recognized by the current process of negotiations, as is evident from the Secretary-General's "Set of Ideas", which states that sovereignty "... emanates equally from the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. One community cannot claim sovereignty over the community".

The right of each community to self-determination, on the other hand, is inherent in the negotiating process, which envisages that the solution to be found to the Cyprus question will be "freely reached and mutually acceptable". In other words, such a solution will be based on the free will of each community, which will be expressed through separate referenda.

Therefore, the claim of the Greek Cypriot side that it alone has the right to determine the future of Cyprus and is the sole sovereign authority in the island is not only historically and legally unfounded, but is also detrimental to the search for a viable and just solution to the Cyprus question, based on the political equality of the two communities.

At a time when the intercommunal talks aimed at finding a mutually acceptable solution to the Cyprus question are about to resume, the international community will not fail to draw the appropriate conclusions from this new manifestation of ill will on the part of the Greek Cypriots towards a people with whom they are supposed to form a federation.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 91 and 92.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative of the Turkish
Republic of Northern Cyprus

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24696
21 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit the unofficial translation of the note verbale dated 22 April 1992, concerning the abduction of four personnel of the Iranian ground forces by the Iraqi military on 31 March 1992, from the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Office of the Secretary-General in Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Note verbale

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the United Nations Office of the Secretary-General in Iran and has the honour to report that:

On 31 March 1992, private Mojtaba Zolfaghari, one of the soldiers of the Islamic Republic of Iran's ground force, was kidnapped in Sumar by Iraqi forces.

Subsequently, second sergeant Sohrab Shafi-ian, private Behrouz Zareienia and private Adel Validi, who called on Al-Samoud sentry post to take back the soldier, were also taken captive by the Iraqi forces stationed at the sentry post.

In a formal note to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protested such an unfriendly act which is inconsistent with good-neighbourly relations, emphasizing the responsibility of the Iraqi Government for the well-being and preservation of the rights of the above-mentioned persons, demanding their immediate release and return to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be appreciated if the United Nations Office of the Secretary-General in Iran could follow up the matter and take necessary measures to ensure the safety and rights of the above-mentioned individuals as well as securing their immediate release and repatriation and to inform the Foreign Ministry of the outcome of its efforts.

Tehran

22 April 1992

United Nations Office
of the Secretary-General
Tehran

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24697
21 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Please find enclosed the submission of the Government of the Republic of Croatia (Book of Evidence on the war crimes in Croatia during the period 1991/92),* as required by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992).

The enclosed documents concern only the territory of the Republic of Croatia and the period from September 1991 to April 1992. We shall present to you the other available evidence on the war crimes in the Republic of Croatia, as well as on those in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the rest of the territory of the former Yugoslavia, as soon as possible.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative

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* A copy of the Book may be consulted in room S-3520.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 69
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 21 October 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In reference to the letter by H.E. Mr. Milan Panic, Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, of 16 October 1992, I should be grateful if it were circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 69, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

92-51675 3530f (E) 211092

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ANNEX

Letter dated 16 October 1992 from the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General

As you know, I have long advocated placing the aircraft which remain in the hands of the Bosnian Serbs under United Nations control. Dr. Karadzic has proposed sending those aircraft to an airfield in Yugoslavia, where it would be easier for the United Nations to exercise control over their use. I wish to inform you of my Government's readiness to receive those aircraft at a Yugoslav airfield and to cooperate with the United Nations Protection Force in keeping them on the ground.

I request that this letter be distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 69, and of the Security Council.

Once again, permit me to thank you for your continuing selfless and tireless efforts to restore peace to the Balkans.

(Signed) Milan PANIC